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Whitehall, December 17.

THIS Day the Officers of Arms, being assembled at the Great Gate of the Palace of St. James's, apparelled in their Tabarts, and mounted on Horseback, made Proclamation of His Majesty's Declaration of War against Spain, with all the Solemnities customary on the like Occasion; whence the March to Temple-Bar was in the following manner. Guards to clear the Way; Constables and Beadles, bareheaded, with Staves; High Constable; Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster; High Bailiff; a Party of Horse Guards; Knight-Marshal's Men; the King's Trumpets; Serjeant Trumpeter bearing his Mace; Pursuivants and Heralds, two and two; Norroy King of Arms, having on each side a Serjeant at Arms with Maces; Garter Principal King at Arms, in the middle between two Serjeants at Arms; a Party of the Horse Guards led by the Duke of Mountague; and being received within Temple-bar by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London, the Proclamation was made a second time over against Chancery-lane end; after which the March was continued to the Place where the Cross formerly stood in Cheapside, where the Proclamation was made the third time, and lastly at the Royal-Exchange in Change time; the Spectators expressing their Satisfaction by loud Shouts at each Place.

[Price Three Half Pence.]

His Majesty's

DECLARATION

Of War against the King of Spain.

GEORGE R.

WHereas we being engaged by divers Treaties to maintain the Neutrality of Italy, and to defend our good Brother the Emperour of Germany in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, which he enjoyed in Europe; and being likewise very desirous to settle the Peace and Tranquility of Christendom upon the most just and lasting Foundations we are able, did for that Purpose, from time to time, communicate our peaceful Thoughts and Designs to the King of Spain by his Ministers, and conceived Hopes, that they would have had his Approbation. And whereas upon the said King of Spain's invading, in a hostile and unjust Manner, the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, we did cause the most friendly Representations to be made to him in that behalf; but finding our selves obliged to support and enforce our Instances by a Naval Strength, we did send our Fleet into the Mediterranean this last Summer, with a full and earnest Intention to make Use of its Appearance there, for setting on foot Negotiations of Peace towards reconciling the Parties engaged in War, and thereby preventing the many Calamities that must ensue therefrom. And whereas we did likewise, to testify our most sincere Inclinations to Peace, send our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin

Couſin and Counſellor James Earl Stanhope, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to Madrid, with full Power and Commiſſion to offer our moſt hearty Endeavours for re eſtabliſhing the Quiet of Europe, and for cultivating and improving the Friendſhip of the ſaid King of Spain. And whereas notwithſtanding all the Inſtances we could poſſibly make, all the tenders of Amity and Affection we could uſe, our ſaid Plenipotentiary returned without the leaſt Hopes of peaceable Diſpoſitions in the ſaid Court of Spain, and our Admiral in the Mediterranean, finding alſo no Tendency to amicable Meaſures, was obliged to aſſiſt and protect the Emperour's Dominions by Force, which were in imminent Danger by the further Invaſion of the Kingdom of Sicily, and by the great Fleets and Armies which the ſaid King of Spain had in thoſe Parts. And whereas after all our Efforts and Endeavours, we have found the ſaid King of Spain ſo far from hearkening to Terms of Friendſhip and Accommodation, that he has not only ſeized the Perſons and Effects of our Subjects, being and reſiding in his Dominions, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of ſolemn Treaties between us; but alſo has iſſued forth Orders to his Subjects to Arm againſt us and our Subjects, and to attack, ſeize, and deſtroy them, their Goods, Ships and Merchandizes whereſoever they can meet with them. And as theſe violent and unmerrited Proceedings have put us under a Neceſſity of providing for the Good and Safety of our Kingdoms, and of all our loving Subjects, who may be expoſed to the Dangers of theſe Hoſtilities, without being authorized to repel Force by Force, we have been obliged with Regret to call to mind the many unfriendly and unjuſtifiable Acts, which have been done towards us and our Subjects, almoſt ever ſince our Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe our Kingdoms. It would be endleſs to enumerate the Complaints of our Subjects, relating to the Infractions of Treaties, the Breach of ancient and eſtabliſhed Privileges, and the unwarrantable Obſtructions of their accuſtomed Trade and Commerce, concerning which our ſeveral Miniſters at the Court of Spain have, from time to time, given in Memorials and Repreſentations; but notwithſtanding their repeated and moſt preſſing Inſtances, they have ſcarce ever obtained the leaſt Redreſs from the Spaniſh Court, who rendered thereby ineffectual the Benefits and Advantages, which we hoped we had by Treaties and Conventions procured for our good Subjects. And it appearing to us further from the Conduct of the King of Spain, eſpecially by the Inſtigation and pernicious Councils, as we conceive, of his Chief Miniſter (by whoſe Advice the true Intereſt of Spain ſeems entirely ſacrificed, and the Subjects of that Country are not only neglected, but oppreſſed) that the ſaid King, under the Colour of balancing the Power of the Emperour, and ſecuring the Liberty of the Princes of Italy, raiſed great Armies, equipped great Numbers of Ships of War, and made unuſual Preparations by Land and Sea, which tended to ſet on foot dangerous Deſigns of breaking through the Treaties of Utretcht and Baden, on which the Peace of Europe was founded, and of uniting, as Occaſion ſhould offer, upon one Head, the Crowns of France and Spain, the Separation whereof has already coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, and which ought in all Times to come to be prevented with the utmoſt Attention, and fenced againſt by all the Means which God hath put into the Hands of the neighbouring Princes and States concerned in that fatal Event. We omit the Encouragement given to the Pretender to our Crown, and his Abettors, the Endeavours to ſtir up other Princes againſt us, with the frequent Menaces thrown out, unbecoming the Dignity of Crowned Heads: All which, with many other Inſults and Affronts, we were ready and willing to put up, in caſe we could have found the leaſt Diſpoſition in the ſaid Court of Spain to entertain a good and reaſonable Amity. But as theſe Proceedings have at laſt broke out into open Hoſtilities, and neither the Interpoſition of our good Brother the moſt Chriſtian

tian King, nor any other Means employed, could procure for us, our Allies, or our Subjects, any juſt Redreſs, Satisfaction or Reparation, we could not any longer ſit ſtill and ſee our Honour ill treated, our good Friends and Allies unjuſtly invaded, our Subjects attacked and deſpoiled, their Commerce prohibited, and all the Damage poſſible done unto them, without reſenting the ſame in the manner we ought, and taking up Arms in our juſt Defence, and for the doing Right to our ſelves, our Allies and our Subjects, againſt the violent Enterprizes of the ſaid King of Spain. We therefore, repoſing our greateſt Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, (who knows the good and peaceful Intentions we have all along had) have thought fit to declare War againſt the ſaid King of Spain; and we do accordingly hereby declare the ſame: And we will, in purſuance of ſuch Declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid War in Conjunction with our Allies, being aſſured of the ready Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of all our loving Subjects, in a Cauſe wherein the Honour of our Crown, the Maintenance of our ſolemn Treaties and Engagements, and the Preſervation of the Rights and Advantages of our Subjects, are ſo deeply concerned. And we do hereby will and require our General of our Forces, our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral Counties, Governours of our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility in the Proſecution of this War againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his Vaſſals and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts. And we do hereby Command, as well all our own Subjects, as advertize all other Perſons, of what Nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the ſaid King of Spain; declaring, that whatſoever Ship or Veſſel ſhall be met withal tranſporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the ſaid King of Spain, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the King of Spain, we, notwithſtanding the Uſage many of our Subjects have received in that Kingdom, do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the Subjects of Spain, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Eſtates.

Given at our Court at *St. James's* the Sixteenth Day of *December*, 1718. In the Fifth Year of our Reign.

God ſave the KING.

Tunis, Nov. 23. The 16th of laſt Month a Brigantine, fitted out by Pyrates at Bizerta, put into the Port of Gergis, about 400 Miles to the Eaſtward of this Place; where they found at Anchor a ſmall Britiſh Veſſel called the John and William, John Browne, Maſter, taking in a Lading of Salt for Genoa. The Pyrates boarded, and overcoming the Maſter and his Company, ſet Sail with the ſaid Veſſel towards the Levant. Advice of this being ſent from Gergis to Mr. Lawrence the Britiſh Conſul here, he made Complaint of it to the Bey; who wrote to ſeveral Ports, to order the Pyrates with their Prize to be ſeized if they ſhould put into any of them. The Bey has ſince received Advice from the Shieck of Gerba, that ſome Moors who were come thither from Tripoly had informed him that the ſaid Pyrates with the Ship John and William, were taken by the Vice-Admiral of Tripoly and brought into that Port. Mr. Lawrence expects the Confirmation of this from the Britiſh Conſul at Tripoly: In the mean Time having applied again to our Bey, he has written a Letter to the Bey of Tripoly, deſiring him to puniſh thoſe Pyrates himſelf, or elſe to ſend them hither, and to cauſe the Britiſh Ship with all that belongs to her to be reſtored to the Maſter John Browne, and ſet at Liberty.

berty. The five Men of War belonging to this Kingdom, which were laſt Year in the Grand Signior's Service, arrived here 11 Days ago, having narrowly eſcaped the Malteſe Men of War which had been almoſt Two Months looking for them.

Genoa, Dec. 13. The Superbe, a Britiſh Man of War, commanded by Captain Matters, ſailed from hence on the 10th Inſtant a cruiſing: and was ſeen Yeſterday near Cape delle Mele. The Loo, another Britiſh Ship of War, Captain Protheroe Commander, continues in this Road.

Venice, Dec. 10. On the 6th Inſtant the Senate received Letters from Sig. Paſquatigo, Providitore General of the Fleet, dated from Corfu the 22d of laſt Month, which relate, that the Night before a Magazine of 400 Barrels of Powder, which had been newly laid up in a Tower, was ſet on fire by Lightning, and blew up almoſt all that Quarter called the Old Fortreſs of Corfu, where the Captain General Piſani lodged, who with all that were in the Palace with him periſhed, only one Perſon being ſaved. The Governour Giorgi with all his Family, the Nobles Bon and Moroſini, were likewiſe buried in the Ruins: Two other Nobles, Sig. Peſaro and Diedo, were taken out of the Rubbiſh very much wounded. A Part of the ſaid Fortreſs, where a Batallion was lodged, was blown into the Sea and all the Men loſt. The Number of the Dead and Hurt is at leaſt 1400. A Galley with her whole Crew was ſunk, and ſeveral others which lay by her near the Shore were damaged: But the Fleet of Men of War lying off at a good Diſtance in the Road, received no Damage. The Death of the Captain General is univerſally lamented, on Account of the great Services he had done for this Republick. His Body being imbalmed, is to be brought hither to be interred. The Senate to ſhew their Regard to the Memory of ſo good a Subject, did in a full Aſſembly on the 7th Inſtant, reſolve to promote to the Honour and Rank of Knighthood his Brother Carlo Piſani, who lately came from the Fleet, on which he had ſerved the two laſt Summers as a Volunteer.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. Laſt Night an Expreſs arrived from the Hague, who was diſpatch'd the 11th Inſtant, O. S. with the Convention between his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, and the States General, for the Execution of the Barrier Treaty, which Convention was Signed that Afternoon by the Marquis de Prié Ambaſſadour Plenipotentiary on the Part of his Imperial Majeſty, by his Excellency the Earl of Cadogan Ambaſſadour Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on the Part of his Majeſty, and by the Deputies of the States General on the part of that Republick; to the General Satisfaction of the States, and of their Subjects, who have a due Senſe of the great Obligations they owe to His Majeſty, for his Friendly Interpoſition, which has procured them ſo happy an Iſſue of an Affair they had ſo much at Heart.

By the ſame Conveyance we had Letters, giving an Account, that ſeveral Merchants at Amſterdam having fitted out a conſiderable Number of Merchantmen, ſome of them Ships of Force, laden with great and ſmall Arms, and with all ſorts of Ammunition and Naval Stores, for Spain, on board which divers Iriſh and Walloon Officers were alſo to imbark, who had entred themſelves in the Spaniſh Service, Application had been made by the Imperial and Britiſh Miniſters to the States General, for putting a Stop to this Contraband Trade, who thereupon order'd all the Arms Warlike and Naval Stores on board thoſe Ships to be ſtopt and unladen; and the Commodore of the Convoy that was to ſail with the Fleet, had Orders to declare to the Maſters of all Merchant-ſhips, that if they were found to have any Warlike Stores or Contraband Goods on board, he was commanded not to take them under his Care and Protection: Which Proceeding had given much Mortification to the Partizans of Spain, who had great Dependence on theſe Supplies, which had been procured at a vaſt Expence; as well as to the Miniſters of that Crown, who had uſed their utmoſt Efforts to prevent this Order of the States, the Marquis de Monteleone having made a Journey to Amſterdam on purpoſe to ſollicit againſt it.

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The ſame Letters ſay, that the Marquis de Beretti Landi had deſired a Conference with the States General on the 9th, in which he endeavoured to palliate the Conduct of the Prince of Cellamare, in attempting to raiſe a Rebellion in France, and deliver'd to them a Memorial of the ſaid Prince in his Juſtification; but that the ſame was received in a very cold Manner.

Hague, Dec. 24. The States of Holland this Day took into Conſideration the Draught of a Convention propoſed to this State, upon ſome Points relating to their Trade in the Baltick, the Settling whereof alone retarded their coming into the Quadruple Alliance; theſe Points being unanimouſly approved, there remains no Difficulty with this Province about entring into the ſaid Alliance; and the Provinces of Friſeland, Utrecht, and Groninghen being likewiſe ready to do the ſame, that Affair is in Effect concluded.

For the better preventing the Exportation of any Arms or warlike Stores to Spain, the States General have ordered the Men of War which were to have convoyed the Fleet bound thither from Amſterdam, to be countermanded.

Paris, Dec. 24. We have an Account from Madrid, that the King of Spain's Indiſpoſition increaſing upon him, the Duke de St. Aignan thought fit to delay his Departure for ſome Days after he had taken his Audience of Leave. Whereupon Father Aubenton, the King's Confeſſor, went to him, and acquainted him, that the Court thought it extraordinary he ſhould ſtay after he had taken his Leave. This having no Effect, the Preſident of the Council of Caſtille went to him the next Day, and ſignified to him in the King's Name, that he ſhould depart: The Duke made Anſwer, That he could not receive Orders from him, but that he knew the Reſpect due to the King of Spain, when his Majeſty ſhould ſignifie his Pleaſure to him directly by the proper Miniſter. This Diſpute was ended by a Detachment of the Life-Guards, which was ſent to the Duke two Days afterwards, and conducted him the firſt Stage on his Journey from Madrid. On this Occaſion of forcing the Duke de St. Aignan to leave Madrid, Cardinal Alberoni wrote a Letter to the Prince of Cellamare, directing him, that in caſe he were ordered to depart Paris on a ſudden, he ſhould ſet Fire to *all his Mines.*

Hague, Dec. 27. The Marqueſs de Prie ſet out this Morning for Bruſſels. He had Yeſterday a Conference to take Leave of the States, and to invite them in the Name and on the Part of his Maſter, to enter into the Quadruple Alliance. He repreſented in the ſtrongeſt Manner the Neceſſity of their renewing their former Friendſhip with the Emperour. He aſſured them his Imperial Majeſty deſired to live in the ſtricteſt Union with them; of which the many and great Advantages in the new Convention for the Execution of the Barrier Treaty were an undeniable Proof. They were extremely ſatisfied with what the Marqueſs ſaid; and M. Wynberg, the Preſident for foreign Affairs, anſwered in the Name of the States, that they were very ſenſible the Emperour's Friendſhip was of the higheſt Importance to them; and that this happy Concluſion of the Barrier Treaty would, they hoped, be the Foundation of a perpetual Amity and Alliance. The States of Holland are ſeparated; but are to re-aſſemble on the 4th of January, N. S.

Office of Ordnance.

Whereas Richard Dodd, Mattroſs, aged 32 *Years, five Foot nine Inches and half high, a Shoemaker by Trade, born at Aſhford in Kent, did lately Deſert out of the Detachment of one of the Companies of the Royal Artillery at Chatham, commanded by Lieutenant Jonathan Lewis, and has carried with him his Regimental Coat, Waſtcoat and Breeches. Whoever ſhall ſecure the ſaid Perſon, and give Notice to the aboveſaid Lieutenant at Chatham, the Commanding Officer of the Company at Woolwich, or at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower, ſhall receive three Guineas as a Reward.*

Ad-